

## ALL TALKED CHICKEN

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A special meeting of the Hawaiian Poultry Association was held last night in the office of the Fisher, Ables Co.

Twenty-four members were present and President P. L. Weaver filled the chair.

The object of the meeting was primarily to find out the minimum of each member's exhibit at the coming show, to the end that some idea might be obtained as to the amount of accommodation in pens and coops to be provided.

Each member present reported as to what he intended to exhibit and a very satisfactory showing is already assured.

J. H. Craig called attention to the fact that under the exhibition rules chickens were to be charged an entrance fee of \$1 per bird, the entrance for trios being \$1.50; he pointed out that it was cheaper to enter a trio than a pair, as the rules read.

The rule was amended to read \$1.25 per pair.

W. C. Weedon did not like the idea of a bird being only subject to one judging. He hinted at a wonderful bird in his possession which he said had won over so many prizes at a show in Vancouver.

"That's just what that rule is intended for," exclaimed Will E. Fisher, "we don't propose to let your bird win all the prizes."

Weedon subsided, but as good as intimated that his exhibit would be a small one, if he showed at all. Here a few hard luck stories were told of sorehead and divers other pills and one member stated that he had recently had a lot of white-faced black Spanish stolen.

A discussion on pigeons ensued and as a result it was resolved to charge \$1 per pair entrance fee for these interesting birds.

There were quite a number of pigeon fanciers present and barbs, fantails, pouters, and runts figured extensively in the conversation.

The number of past exhibitors is apparently large, judging by the popular form of addressing the chair, "At all the poultry shows I've ever seen and I've exhibited at a great number of them."

Will E. Fisher suggested that it would provide an additional attraction for the show if a large number of homing pigeons were turned loose each day at a certain hour.

At this juncture a man arose who wanted to know if a dove was a pigeon or a pigeon a dove. The chair promised to look the matter up and as the thing stands any dove owners will enter their birds in the pigeon class.

Charlie Frazier stated that he had a pair of black swans and wanted to know if they were pigeons or doves. He was informed that his swans might be geese, but they were certainly not pigeons or doves.

Someone asked if there was a class for canaries and yet another would like to show a choice peacock.

Walter E. Wall wanted a bird to be allowed to win as many prizes as it was capable of. He thought that by this means standards might be improved and common or dunghill fowl eliminated.

He was also in favor of judging by scoring by card instead of by comparison. Scoring, he insisted, would educate exhibitors as to the good and bad points of their stock.

### WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must be behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine. Every dose effective. 'You cannot be disappointed in it.' Sold by chemists throughout the world.

Wall also wanted it made possible to enter a protest against the judge's decision.

"If the judge got jagged," said he, "such a protest would be very much in order."

Finally he suggested that the rules of the show, as passed at a previous meeting, be superseded by the rules governing the American Poultry Association, which he referred to as being simple and to the point and suited the present case precisely.

This was put in the form of a motion and lost.

Fisher moved that the rules governing the exhibition be gone over one at a time for possible revision.

A. V. Gear opposed the motion, saying that the committee had drawn up the rules after careful consideration and that they should be allowed to go at that.

The motion was lost.

Fisher moved that the judging be done by the score card system. Motion lost.

Gear in opposing the above motion said that later on the score card system might be a good thing, but that if used at the first show might frighten probable competitors away.

J. K. Brown was of the opinion that if the judge was to be an impostor from the Coast the score card should be used. If the judge were a local man he doubted if he would be able to score by card.

C. R. Frazier remarked that a man who couldn't judge by score wouldn't be a competent judge anyway.

A motion to import a judge was lost. It was finally decided to leave the selection of a judge to the board of directors.

## CONVICT TIN SOON : A DESPERATE MAN

Tin Soon, the Chinese-Hawaiian convict who escaped several weeks ago from Oahu Prison by climbing over the wall, and who escaped on the Oceanic steamship Ventura to the South Seas, was returned to Honolulu yesterday by the steamship Sopoma, which picked him up at Pago Pago.

But hardly had the Sonoma reached Honolulu yesterday morning than Tin Soon escaped from the vessel and got ashore, heading in the direction of Kakaako. Assistant Hack Inspector Sidney Smith saw the man running away and pursued him. A crowd followed at the heels of the Hack Inspector and Tin Soon was soon rounded up in a lumber yard off the Esplanade. In order to escape from the Sonoma Tin Soon had broken his manacles off his ankles.

On the night of September 6, Tin Soon escaped from Oahu Prison. He stowed away on the Ventura, concealing himself in the ventilator behind the smoke stack. For twenty-four hours he was without food or drink. Later on a member of the crew hid the fugitive in another part of the ship. At Pago Pago he was turned over to the American authorities and four days later when the Sonoma came along he was sent aboard and was made to work as a stoker.

The fugitive had little to say when he was taken back to prison. He refused to state whether he had been aided in making his escape. He said he procured a good suit of clothes after leaving prison, but discarded these for a suit of blue denim which made him look like a member of the first crew of the Ventura, and this disguise aided him in getting aboard.

## GOVERNOR WON'T TALK ABOUT GERE CASE

Nothing has been heard from Superintendent of Public Works Holloway relative to the summary dismissal of Road Engineer Guy H. Gere and Sweetzer at Hilo. Governor Carter yesterday absolutely refused to say a word about his order. Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Howland stated that he had heard nothing from his superior and had worded his wireless not as a dismissal, but as a statement that by Governor Carter's ruling no more salaries would be paid except on old contracts not yet finished. "The pay from these will be small and I suppose the engineers in question will accept work with the county."

## TWENTY-SIX TUNNELS' FOR KAUAI PLANT

Henry Jaeger, contractor for the tunneling and ditching for the new electric power plant at Waihi, Kauai, returned to the Garden Isle last evening on the Mikahala.

Mr. Jaeger states that he has run 26 tunnels, with a length of about three miles, tapping good streams of water. The ditch work is through solid rock and will not need concreting.

Rev. Daniel Shephardson, Ph.D., a prominent Baptist preacher who was formerly assistant to Dr. W. R. Harper, now president of the University of Chicago, arrived in the Sierra to fill the pulpit of Central Union church during Dr. Kincaid's vacation. Dr. Shephardson has been partly paralyzed for thirteen years and recently sustained a fracture of his right thigh bone. His degree of Doctor of Philosophy is from Yale.

### PNEUMONIA.

This disease always results from a cold or from an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these ailments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## QUARANTINE WHARF IS SUBJECT TO MORE DELAY

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—

Honolulu citizens may be forgiven for groaning inwardly over developments with reference to the oft discussed quarantine wharf. The matter is held up again. As a letter of a few weeks ago indicated, the contract was formally awarded to Cotton Brothers, of Oakland, Cal. That was brought about after excruciating delays, with which the readers of the Advertiser are familiar. The money was appropriated over two years ago, but when finally the bids were asked and received there was found to have been an oversight in the office of the Supervising Architect regarding the specifications for dredging. That was eventually cleared up. Another set of bids, from the four or five highest bidders in the first competition, was secured. At last, in the language of the course, "they were off."

More literally they were off. After everything had been arranged for a speedy construction of the wharf it was discovered that the itemized appropriation by Congress had not been considered. That body, in its wisdom, designated how much money should be used for each. The total of the award to Cotton Brothers was inside the total appropriated by Congress, but it happened that the total Congress appropriated for the gangway—which was \$10,000—was exceeded in the figures of Cotton Brothers. Their figure for that item was \$14,000, and also the lowest bid received on that item.

Therefore it has been decided to have a new competition for the construction of the gangway. "It happens," said Supervising Architect Taylor, "that this gangway is the particular thing about the new quarantine construction which the Honolulu people most want. The old gangway is in bad shape. It let a company of soldiers into the Pacific some months ago. But there's nothing else to do. We have had to direct that the plans and specifications for the gangway be redrawn so that the construction of the gangway will not cost more than \$10,000. I have telegraphed to Mr. Roberts, our agent at San Francisco, to hasten the drawing of those specifications. The contract for the rest of the wharf has been awarded to Cotton Brothers, as already told. The contract has not been signed, but it has been forwarded to them at Oakland and we have been informed that as soon as members of that firm, who are now absent, return to Oakland, it will be signed so as to reach us about September 20."

Notice is published in the regular bulletin of the Coast and Geodetic survey of an amended position of the red bell anchorage buoy in Maalaea Bay. The corrected bearings, as published officially, are:

Kihai Plantation, pumping station chimney, E. 5 degrees N. (E. 7-16 N.) Maalaea light, N. 74 degrees W. (WNW, 9-16 W.)

Point southwestward of Maalaea, tangent, S. 39 degree W. (SW. 1-2 S.)

### THE SEAGIRTS.

Lieut. Z. H. Madison, U. S. N., one of the judges of the Seagirt Rifle contests, was here a few days ago in command of the tug Siren, on which Envoys de Witte and Rosen were conveyed down the Potomac to Mount Vernon. He had returned hastily to Norfolk, Va., whence he took the Siren up to the Washington Navy Yard.

"I saw considerable of the Hawaiian rifle team at Seagirt," said Lieut. Madison. "Its members conducted themselves well and won no little admiration. They are a splendid lot of fellows and, all things considered, made an excellent showing. Their experience at the ranges this year will enable them to make a better record next year, should they go to Seagirt again, as I am sure, the riflemen who engage in such contests hope they will do."

Mr. W. Bertram Acker, chief of the Patent and Miscellaneous division of the Interior Department, where Hawaiian business is handled, called upon Gov. Carter while in San Francisco three weeks ago. Mr. Acker is back here after an extended tour of the National Parks.

### NO FLEET FOR HAWAII.

The request of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee that the Pacific and Asiatic Squadrons have a joint cruise in the vicinity of Honolulu, that request being dated September 1, has been received at the Navy Department and referred to the Bureau of Navigation, where such matters are considered. A reply has been written stating that, under present conditions, such a junction of the two squadrons would be impracticable. Probably the letter of the Bureau of Navigation will go forward in the same mail as this letter.

One reason given for the refusal of the request is the great distance, especially of the Asiatic squadron, from Honolulu. The status of affairs in the far East is also given as a reason at the Navy Department why the Asiatic squadron could not be withdrawn for such a time as a cruise to Hawaii would make necessary. The programme for the cruise of the Pacific squadron is arranged by the command.

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## HONOLULU AND HER PROSPECTS

Now that Peace is declared between Russia and Japan, the statement of the world is agreed that the next great international question to be settled is, Who is to dominate the Pacific?

Within the month Sir John Colomb arose in the House of Commons and as a member of the present ruling party in Great Britain declared that in the near future questions would arise in the Pacific affecting the policy of the United States, England and Japan. In the same speech he declared that the outcome of the Russo-Japanese war was not one of indemnity or territorial occupation, but "Who is to rule the Pacific?" The outcome of the recent peace negotiations at Portsmouth showed that the indemnity and territorial demands were mere bluffs.

The United States has just given notice that she means to rule the Pacific, and very extensive naval expenditures and island defenses have been ordered to back her intention. England has called the attention of the world's powers to these acts. Her statesmen have already sounded a trumpet warning in the declaration: "No one believes that the Anglo-Japanese alliance will last forever. Great Britain must prepare for the day when she will be called upon to defend her interests in the Pacific."

Why is the Pacific destined to be the theater of the coming world struggle for supremacy?

Simply because the Atlantic and its environments have practically been pre-empted.

Upon the Atlantic America has been defeated in the commercial race. The carrying of trade of this ocean is almost completely in the hands of Europe. With this advantage upon which to start, England, Germany and other powers across the sea are establishing commercial supremacy in every clime.

Trade is the lifeblood of any nation. Without it national existence becomes moribund. Coming years will be for the preservation and extension of commercial opportunities.

Possibilities of the future lie in the

Pacific and the Orient.

Far Western Canada is becoming populous and important. England's Asiatic interests in Hongkong and Singapore are expanding. Australia, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands are extending their trade relations with the remainder of the world.

France has an increased interest in the Far East—in Madagascar, Siam, Indo-China and New Caledonia—and yet France is not satisfied. Her manufacturing interests at home are constantly demanding new fields for outlet.

Germany, perhaps, will become one of the most aggressive aspirants for Oriental trade and for a commanding position upon the Pacific.

She has already acquired the Bismarck and Marshall archipelagoes, German New Guinea, the Caroline Islands and other territory. It was a great disappointment to her that the Philippines slipped from her itching grasp.

Holland's rich possessions in Sumatra, Java and Borneo may not always be hers, but may be wrested from her by a stronger power.

No one imagines that Russia's temporary setback will diminish her appetite for Oriental control, nor that Japan will long be content in the mastery of her comparatively limited territory.

All this new alignment of nations along the strategic outposts of commerce tend, in the words of John R. Proctor, "to change the front of the world and to transfer to the Pacific the national activities which for centuries have made the Atlantic the scene of stirring events."

Upon the great Western ocean, then, the United States starts out abreast, if not in advance, of her competitors. She has, in the first place, a chain of stepping stones from her own shores to the Far East, in the Hawaiian Islands, Guam and the Philippines.

Her diplomacy has opened the markets of the Orient, and she has created a widespread feeling of friendship there that can not fail to be of vast advantage to her commercial aspirations.

Four regularly established lines of American steamships are trading with the Orient; her export and import business with those countries have increased enormously.

Eight years ago the Philippines, for instance, took less than \$100,000 of American goods a year; American exports to the Philippines have increased in something like \$4,200,000 from these islands.

Now exports to the Philippines have reached nearly \$29,000,000 and imports about \$33,000,000. Trade with the Hawaiian Islands has doubled, too, in that time.

While in the last ten years, according to commercial statistics, America's exports to Europe and to South America have been increased 50 per cent, they have increased 200 per cent to the Orient.

Commercial supremacy, then, is the battle in which the leading nations of the world are engaged.

Manufacturing enterprises in America, England, Germany, France and other countries have so expanded that the home markets are no longer able to take care of the production.

Present fields of trade must be cultivated and enlarged and new ones constantly added.

All the world is looking to the countries whose shores are washed by the waters of the Pacific.

Suppose the next great Titanic struggle is waged upon the Pacific, and the United States, willingly or not, is drawn into the conflict?

The Philippines may be successfully defended, or they may fall. Of far greater importance is a successful defense of the Pacific coast.

Coming back to the first proposition, then, the key to the situation is the Hawaiian group. It is the strategic point of advantage in the entire ocean.

Aggressive operations against the shores of California, Oregon or Washington—unless they come from British Columbia by land—must be made by fleets. These fleets must have a comparatively convenient base from which to operate.

With the exception of Tahiti, 3600 miles away, the nearest foreign bases are nearly 5000 miles distant. Battleships of greatest coal capacity might steam that far, but, even with the aid of accompanying colliers, could not come to the American coast, conduct aggressive operations and then return to their far-away bases.

Of necessity, then, the first object of attack by any hostile fleet would be the Hawaiian Islands.

These secured as a base, operations against the American coast would not only be possible, but probable of complete success.

Honolulu is 2089 miles from San Francisco. From Japan to Honolulu is 8445 miles; from Hongkong to Honolulu, 1961 miles, and from Australia to Honolulu, something over 4600 miles.

About 2000 miles long is the Pacific coast line of the United States. With this line as a base, the Hawaiian Islands form the apex of the most important strategic triangle of the western seas.

From them the entire basic coast line would be open to attack in five or six days.

When the Panama Canal is finished the fleets of the Atlantic coast will be that much nearer Pacific ports in time of need, but now they are separated from that point of probable attack by the 15,000-mile journey around Cape Horn.

There is no assurance that other vessels could duplicate the wonderful feat of the Oregon and finish that tremendous run in fit condition for battle.

Suppose, for instance, Japan suddenly declared war upon the United States. This fleet could be rushed across the Pacific in far less time than our present defenders of the western coast could be reinforced from the Atlantic. It is not probable that the Philippine station would be weakened for the purpose.

A hostile fleet, however, would not be likely to attack the Pacific coast so long as Hawaii remained in American hands, heavily fortified.

With ample fortifications established at Hawaii, there would be no need of keeping protected armorclads there, and the ships of the navy could devote their attention to the protection of shipping and ports at home.

There are points in the Hawaiian Islands that seem designed by nature for purposes of defense.

One of them is Pearl Harbor, on the Island of Oahu, six miles from Honolulu.

It is a bay of magnificent extent, in which the entire American navy could ride safely at anchor. Naval experts have picked this as one of the most promising harbors in the world.

Plans have been drawn for its defense and equipment. It is proposed to provide drydocks, a coaling depot, a hospital, marine stores station and all the other requisites of a first-class naval base.

Before the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States, Captain A. T. Mahan, the famous expert and writer, called attention to their vast strategic value in case of war.

"It is rarely," he said, "that so important a factor in the attack or defense of a coast line—of a sea frontier—is concentrated in a single position."

When the Panama Canal is finished these islands will become of even greater strategic value. Who can tell what has been saved to England through her occupancy of Gibraltar, commanding the Mediterranean, and of Malta, guarding the western gateway to the Suez Canal?

There is no European nation but would gladly avail itself of an opportunity to add the Hawaiian group to its possessions.

Lying directly in the great trade route from British America to Australia and New Zealand, these islands would be of incalculable advantage to England. The coming trade routes from the Panama Canal to the Orient must pass their doors.

Like a solitary sentinel, they guard a vast and important stretch of water. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that this sentinel should be well armed and able to cope with all comers.

It is to this task of providing proper equipment that Uncle Sam is now about to apply himself.—S. F. Bulletin.

## CO-ORDINATE OFFICIALISM

Through the hearty co-operation of different officials, improvement of the Normal School grounds is making good progress. A handsome little park will be the result.

A man was sent from the Survey Office to peg out the grounds for grading. High Sheriff Henry sent out a gang of Territorial prisoners, who are putting the grounds into fine shape. John Lucas, of the county road committee, had the corner of Hackfield and Quarry street cut off, making a more ample and showy entrance to the grounds.

Principal Edgar Wood yesterday expressed himself as highly gratified at the interest shown by the officials mentioned in the appearance of the institution. The new edifice will soon have presentable surroundings. Besides the beautifying of the school grounds, improvements in keeping therewith are being made by adjoining property owners.

There are about 400 persons in the institution, 95 students attending the normal classes proper and an average of 38 pupils each the eight practice school grades. The cadet teachers in the normal branch spend one-third of their time teaching in the grades and two-thirds studying the science of education.

## PREPARING FOR ST. CLEMENT'S FAIR

Arrangements are proceeding apace in connection with the seventh annual fair to be given at St. Clement's on Friday and Saturday, October 13th and 14th.

Already the vicarage grounds at the corner of Makiki street and Wilder avenue are showing signs of being put in readiness for the great event and the ladies of the parish are working with a will on articles, useful and ornamental, intended for the stocking of the fifteen booths which will do business in the good cause.

The young people of St. Clement's—and the old ones for that matter—are combining to make the fair even better than those that have gone before, and it looks as if their efforts will be crowned with success.

It is known that the affair will be run on decidedly novel lines, though not over much is being said at present as to certain extraordinary attractions which are being hinted at.

There is an idea on foot to present certain national features, and it is more than probable that China, Japan and Hawaii will be represented in a manner as pleasing as it is original.

Mr. Dewez, the wealthy Frenchman who has been a visitor in Honolulu for several weeks, departed last night on the Sierra for the Colonies. He is a wool buyer. Mr. Clementson, an eastern wool buyer, was a through passenger on the liner en route to Australia.

The pumps are now supplying Honolulu with water and the Nuuanu gravity system is shut off, because of the mud sluiced into the latter from the new reservoir works.

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time.

You are languid and depressed, your nerves are weak, and your appetite is poor. Read what

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

did for the invalid daughter of a grateful mother:



"My daughter had for a long time been troubled with violent headaches and sleeplessness. She was pale, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. She tried various remedies, but received no benefit until she commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle she began to feel better. By a continued use of this medicine her appetite returned, her cheeks began to fill out and show color, she gained in strength, her headaches disappeared, she slept better, and now says she feels like a new person."

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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